

# New organisational and institutional vehicles for managing innovation in South Asia : opportunities for using research for technical change and social gain

Citation for published version (APA):

Reddy, T. S. V., Hall, A., & Sulaiman, R. V. (2010). *New organisational and institutional vehicles for managing innovation in South Asia : opportunities for using research for technical change and social gain*. UNU-MERIT, Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology. UNU-MERIT Working Papers No. 054

## Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2010

## Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

## Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

## General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

[www.umlib.nl/taverne-license](http://www.umlib.nl/taverne-license)

## Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

[repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl](mailto:repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl)

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Download date: 05 May. 2023



## Working Paper Series

**#2010-054**

**New organisational and institutional vehicles for managing innovation in  
South Asia:**

**Opportunities for using research for technical change and social gain**

**Vamsidhar Reddy, T.S., Andy Hall and Rasheed Sulaiman V.**



# NEW ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL VEHICLES FOR MANAGING INNOVATION IN SOUTH ASIA: OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING RESEARCH FOR TECHNICAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL GAIN

Vamsidhar Reddy T.S.<sup>1</sup>, Andy Hall<sup>2</sup> and Rasheed Sulaiman V.<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

This paper sets out to explore the nature of new organisational and institutional vehicles for managing innovation in order to put research into use for social gain. It has reviewed four classes of such vehicles found in South Asia. The first two — contract farming and organised retailing — represent what is becoming commonly-accepted in policy circles: namely that the private corporate sector can play a more prominent role in agricultural development, particularly in arrangements that combine providing access to markets in combination with access to technology needed to service those markets. The second two classes of vehicles — hybrid enterprises and social venture capital — represent a new, albeit fluid in definition, class of initiatives and organisations that combine features referred to as bottom-of-the pyramid and below-the-radar innovation. For each of these classes of innovation management vehicles this review has mapped the diversity of emerging examples and discussed their relevance for putting research into use for social gain. The paper concludes by saying that it is these new and as yet poorly-understood modes of innovation that have the greatest potential to effect change, although developing ways of supporting them is going to require some creative public policy instruments.

**Key words:** Agricultural Research, Innovation, Innovation Management Vehicles, Development, Policy, Contract Farming, Organised Food Retail, Social Business Enterprises, Social Venture Capital, Value Chain Development, Hybrid Enterprises, South Asia, Networking

**JEL Codes:** F55, L26, L33, N5, N55, O13, O31, O33, O38, O53, Q13, Q16

---

<sup>1</sup> Research Fellow, RIU, [vamsidhar.reddy@innovationstudies.org](mailto:vamsidhar.reddy@innovationstudies.org)

<sup>2</sup> Head of the RIU Central Research Team (CRT), [andy.hall@innovationstudies.org](mailto:andy.hall@innovationstudies.org)

<sup>3</sup> Head of Asia Research, RIU CRT, [rasheed@innovationstudies.org](mailto:rasheed@innovationstudies.org)

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**This document is an output from the Research Into Use Programme (RIU) funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) for the benefit of developing countries. The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID.**

**UNU-MERIT Working Papers  
ISSN 1871-9872**

**Maastricht Economic and social Research and training centre on Innovation and  
Technology, UNU-MERIT**

***UNU-MERIT Working Papers intend to disseminate preliminary results of research  
carried out at the Centre to stimulate discussion on the issues raised.***

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3. RECENT TRENDS IN THE ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPE OF SOUTH ASIAN AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>15</b>
TABLE 1: EXAMPLES OF CONTRACT FARMING VENTURES BY PRIVATE COMPANIES IN SOUTH ASIA	16
TABLE 2: ORGANISED RETAIL FORMATS IN INDIA	19
TABLE 3: KEY FEATURES OF SOCIAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	22
TABLE 4: SOME EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS	25
<b>4. NEW VEHICLES FOR MANAGING INNOVATION FOR PUTTING RESEARCH INTO USE FOR SOCIAL GAIN</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>5. CONCLUSION</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>33</b>

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ABFL</b>	-	Aftab Bahumukhi Farm Ltd.
<b>AEC</b>	-	Agro Enterprise Centre
<b>BOP</b>	-	Bottom of the Pyramid
<b>BRAC</b>	-	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
<b>CIIE</b>	-	Center for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship
<b>FDI</b>	-	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>FNCCI</b>	-	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
<b>GDP</b>	-	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIAN</b>	-	Grassroots Innovations Augmentation Network, Gujarat
<b>ICT</b>	-	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IFMR</b>	-	Institute of Financial Management and Research
<b>ISB</b>	-	Indian School of Business
<b>MMPO</b>	-	Milk and Milk Products Order, India
<b>MSSL</b>	-	Mahindra ShubhLabh Services Ltd.
<b>NABARD</b>	-	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>NGO</b>	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>R&amp;D</b>	-	Research and Development
<b>S&amp;T</b>	-	Science and Technology
<b>SEAN</b>	-	Seed Entrepreneur Association of Nepal
<b>SHGs</b>	-	Self-Help Groups
<b>SMEs</b>	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SRISTI</b>	-	Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies
<b>SVCs</b>	-	Social Venture Capital funds

<b>TNC</b>	-	Trans-National Corporations
<b>UN</b>	-	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	-	United Nations Development Program
<b>USA</b>	-	United States of America
<b>VC</b>	-	Venture Capital
<b>VIPB</b>	-	Venture Investment Partners Bangladesh Ltd.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

There no longer remains any doubt that innovation is the means through which societies achieve their economic and social aspirations. The recent understanding of innovation as a process and capacity for change — rather than as a widget-like technological artefact — is having fundamental implications not only for science and technology policy but also for economic and social policy. The focus is no longer just on the creation of new widgets and ideas through research, nor is it on the diffusion of these ideas in society. Rather, the focus is on both of these in combination with the circumstances and mechanisms that allow these ideas to be combined with others, modified and adapted and, critically, put into productive use. This has meant that the search for and support of organisational and institutional vehicles that can manage innovation in ways which can achieve society's aspirations is emerging as a central strategy for development policy. For economic growth and competitiveness it is clear that the most effective organisational vehicle for innovation is the entrepreneur or company and the appropriate institutional vehicle is the market with its price and demand signals. But what is the appropriate organisational and institutional vehicle for managing innovation that serves social and sustainability aspirations?

This paper explores this question in relation to the agricultural sector and from the science policy perspective of trying to (re)position agricultural research in the dynamic organisational and institutional landscape of the sector. The agricultural sector, particularly in developing countries, has a number of unique features, which means it requires its own S&T and sector development policies. It is mostly made of very large numbers of small-scale producers (farmers); technological efficacy is highly context-specific; most activity is informal and unorganised; innovation is frequently decentralised and user-led (although largely unnoticed); sector development is of high social relevance because most farmers are poor and because of the food security implications for poor food consumers. Also, while companies have always been active in input and output markets, vertical integration of farmers into the value chain has been absent or weak.

Accelerating technological change has been a key agricultural sector development strategy. Unlike the industrial sector — where importation of machinery, equipment and expertise was key to technological capability building — in the agricultural sector the major policy tool

involved investments in public research and advisory services. This research-led approach has had notable successes but it has also been recognised as having wasted huge resources, with much of research failing to find practical applications. Disillusioned with the effectiveness of technology dissemination efforts as a way of getting research into more widespread use, the policy focus in the last 10 years has been on exploring the nature of partnerships needed to share and use ideas and on examining the role of private companies, in particular. The logic behind this is that such arrangements manage the innovation process and it is, thus, within these sets of arrangements that agricultural research, science and technology can find a meaningful way of bringing about change.

This paper reviews a range of organisational and institutional developments that are becoming prominent in the South Asian agricultural sector and which may have the potential to act as a mechanism to organise and manage the innovation process for both sector and social development aspirations. We review four main mechanisms:

- **Contract Farming:** A mechanism in which production and supply of agricultural produce takes place based on advance contracts within quality, quantity and price parameters and between primary producers and buyers
- **Organised Food Retailing:** A system of parallel integration of systematic procurement and sale of agricultural food produce under a company's brand name
- **Social Business Enterprises (Hybrid Enterprises):** Business initiatives set up to address social problems. These are promoted with a combination of social and financial objectives and to varying degrees
- **Social Venture Capital Funds:** Venture capital initiatives focusing on supporting business enterprises that have social objectives

This paper reviews these cases from two perspectives. The first perspective focuses on the opportunities these mechanisms present for managing innovation processes in ways that can accelerate technical change and, in particular, make better use of research, research expertise and research-derived ideas.

The second perspective is the social and sustainability relevance of these initiatives. Can these arrangements really manage innovation in a way that achieves not only economic objectives but also social objectives of poverty reduction and equity?

The paper starts off by reviewing current debates about innovation entrepreneurship and development; recent concepts from the business literature on accessing large markets of poor people; and ideas from the innovation studies literature, which are flagging the existence of new modes of innovation that exist out of sight of the corporate business and policy community — below-the-radar innovation.

The paper concludes by saying that it is these new and as yet poorly understood mechanisms of managing innovation that have the greatest potential to effect change, although developing ways of supporting them is going to require some creative public policy instruments.

## 2. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

### 2.1 Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Joseph Schumpeter is widely recognised as a pioneer in modern innovation studies thinking, elaborating the individual entrepreneur's role in the innovation process (Schumpeter, 1934 and Hagedoorn, 1996). Much of the subsequent literature around the theme was built on Schumpeter's early conceptualisation. Despite a subsequent shift in emphasis from individual entrepreneurs' role in the innovation process to that of formalised R&D teams in corporations, the role of the individual entrepreneur is once again being appreciated in recent years (Gijsbers, 2009). Their role is now seen as crucial for rural development, as entrepreneurship drives small and micro businesses with growth and innovation potential (UNDP, 2004).

### 2.2 Private sector and Development

#### *"Inclusive Development" models*

In the last decade many international development agencies have proposed an increased role for the private sector in areas traditionally dominated by government departments and non-governmental organisations in order to address developmental aspirations (for e.g., the UN Commission on the Private Sector and Development, 2004; UNDP, 2008). These agencies expect the private sector to bring commercial business principles and market development approaches to rural development strategies, and ensure financial sustainability — which is often lacking in conventional development approaches (Arora and Romijn, 2009). Recent thinking flags the importance of the private sector for different types of innovation activity and at different points in the innovation trajectory (Hall, 2006; 2009). Within this broad conceptualisation the private sector has been perceived as fulfilling the following roles:

- i. As a source of R&D activity and expertise (Echeverría, 1998)
- ii. As a client-responsive mechanism for distributing products embodying the results of scientific research (Morris, 2000)
- iii. As conduits to high-value markets and as a source of information about the nature of demand and regulation in these markets (World Bank, 2006; Kaplinsky and Morris, 2001)

- iv. As a source of new business models and innovation processes that can efficiently service the needs of large markets of poor people (Prahalad, 2004; Kaplinsky et al, 2010)
- v. As a mechanism for delivery services and products that sit at the interface of public responsibility and private interest, such as agricultural extension (Sulaiman and Sadamate, 2000) and responses to livestock disease (Dijkman, 2009) and crop pest outbreaks
- vi. As a broker or intermediary agent, making links, negotiating partnerships and policies and communicating information, aspirations and agendas (Klerkx et al, 2009)

There is now a decade-worth of well-documented difficulties in engaging the private sector as a development partner. Tensions between the public and private sectors have hampered partnership formation (Hall et al, 2002; Spielman et al, 2009). Intermediary organisations capable of brokering new partnerships with the private sector have often been absent (World Bank, 2006). Examples of successful public-private sector partnerships in the agricultural sector do exist (Byerlee and Echeverría, 2002). However, only a small number of high-profile examples involving multinational corporations have been widely-publicised and these types of mechanisms have tended to dominate the debate (Hall, 2006). This has eclipsed the policy importance of strengthening the role of local private sector organisations, with a resulting neglect of the role of strengthening relationships between local private sector firms and other players within the innovation landscape (ibid).

#### *“Bottom-of-the-Pyramid” Proposition*

In recent years several large Trans-National Corporations (TNCs) have started to explore the notion of expanding their customer base by harnessing the (latent) purchasing power of the poor in the South (Arora and Romijn, 2009). Business strategist C.K. Prahalad championed this line of thought (Prahalad and Hart, 2002; Prahalad and Hammond, 2002; Prahalad, 2004) through the Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP) idea. He argued that TNCs could significantly benefit by focusing on the 4-5 billion poor people (earning less than \$2 a day) who occupy the bottom of the economic pyramid. In turn, the corporations could contribute to improving the livelihoods of the poor.

The Bottom of the Pyramid idea was considered an appropriate way to address challenges faced by large corporations in achieving widespread market saturation when faced with weakening growth opportunities in developed country markets (Hart and Christensen, 2002; Prahalad and Hammond, 2002). The idea has been readily accepted by a large number of business strategists (Arora and Romijn, 2009). The logic behind the Bottom of the Pyramid approach is that large corporations could expand their customer base by accessing a segment of people previously (and wrongly) considered high-risk and unreliable (Budinich, 2005). The approach was expected to address the ultimate goal of poverty reduction by providing goods and services for the poor at lower prices (Budinich, 2005), who often end up paying more than the affluent due to market and supply chain inefficiencies (Dimri and Sharma, 2006). Others have also written up the possibilities of raising living standards through such an approach (Bendell, 2005; Jaiswal, 2007; Karnani, 2007).

However, the original BOP proposition does have its critics. Some, such as Sprague (2008), criticise it for a top-down approach due to a heavy emphasis on deriving profits from selling to the poor. Others, such as Karnani (2007), feel the size of the BOP market is over-estimated, while Landrum (2007), Walsh et al (2005) and Jaiswal (2007) question the novelty of such an approach and cite several cases to prove such ideas pre-existed the articulation of the BOP concept and had been practiced by local private sector players. Others have questioned the transferability of BOP models between different markets and economies (Rost and Ydren, 2006; Crabtree, 2007; Ault and Spicer, 2008). Some have argued that developmental impact cannot be expected without enabling the poor to increase their productive capacity and earning power (Karnani, 2007; Jaiswal, 2007; Hopkins 2007; Kasturi Rangan et al, 2007).

Some of this criticism was addressed by making adjustments to the BOP idea in version 2.0 of the BOP Protocol (Simani et al, 2008). The idea is an attractive one for many large private sector corporations, which have developed business strategies based around it (Arora and Romijn, 2009). Some have focused on the agricultural sector in Asia. In India, ITC's (formerly the Indian Tobacco Company Ltd.) "e-choupal" venture (an initiative that uses the internet to link farmers in order to transmit agricultural information and market inputs and outputs) is widely referred to as a successful BOP initiative from a large private sector company (Jaiswal, 2007).

*“Below the Radar Innovation”*

Recent thinking challenges conventional notions on the relative positions of transnational corporations and developing country-based private sector firms in the hierarchies of innovation. Citing cases from China and India, Kaplinsky et al (2010) argue that certain new patterns of institutional change and capacity building in these countries is resulting in innovations that often go un-noticed by conventional frameworks. They argue that these emerging patterns have the potential to disrupt global corporate and locational hierarchies of innovation. Kaplinsky et al believe local firms and value chains in developing countries have a better understanding of the needs of consumers at the BOP and have technologies and organisational structures to meet these needs effectively. Ultimately, this gives them the potential to compete successfully with TNCs. In short, the authors argue that new organisational and institutional vehicles for managing the innovation process, which are appropriate to local needs, are emerging.

These are conceptually well-founded ideas, but what is the reality? This is an important question for agricultural science and technology (S&T) policy as the key challenge remains one of deploying research as part of the innovation process and managing that process. If the geographical and organisational locus of innovation is really moving to the South, what new opportunities do these present for embedding research and are there new ways of organising and managing innovation appropriate to social development aspirations.

These issues are explored in the subsequent sections by addressing the following questions from the literature review.

- What new organisational and institutional vehicles for managing innovation are emerging in South Asia?
- What factors are driving their emergence?
- What products and services do these vehicles deliver?
- What opportunities do they present for using research as part of the innovation process?
- What is their relevance for the poor?

### 3. RECENT TRENDS IN THE ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPE OF SOUTH ASIAN AGRICULTURE

As a result of the dynamic organisational and institutional landscape of the agricultural sector, discussed in the previous section, a number of recent trends are now emerging in South Asia: increasing corporatisation of the agricultural sector in general, with a large number of corporate firms entering agricultural value chains through different business models; and the emergence of a confident and aspirational middle-class society as a result of liberalised economies. For the purpose of the current study, four sample cases have been selected to represent these recent trends. They are: Contract Farming, Organised Food Retailing, Social Business Enterprises and Social Venture Capital funds. These cases are explored through a literature review and are presented in the subsequent section.

#### (A) Contract Farming

*What is it?*

Contract farming has been defined by different authors differently for different models. Key and Runsten (1999) defined it as *‘an intermediate institutional arrangement that allows firms to participate in and exert control over the production process without owning or operating the farms’*. Baumann (2000) defined it as *‘system where a central processing or exporting unit purchases the harvests of independent farmers and the terms of purchase are arranged in advance through contracts’*. Eaton and Shepherd (2001) defined it as *‘an agreement between farmers and processing and/or marketing firms for the production and supply of agricultural products under forward agreements, frequently at predetermined prices’*. For an Indian context Singh (2008b) defines it as *a ‘system for the production and supply of land-based and allied produce by farmers/primary producers under advance contracts, the essence of such arrangements being a commitment to provide an agricultural commodity of a type, at a specified time, price, and in specified quantity to a known buyer’*. In the case of India, these contracts are either formal or informal. There are instances where these contracts have been broken both by farmers and companies. There are no legal frameworks in place to uphold such contracts. In most cases, these operate based on mutual trust.

*What are the drivers?*

In India the key policy driver for contract farming seems to be the New Agricultural Policy proposed by the Indian Government in 2000, which envisaged that “private sector



participation will be promoted through contract farming and land leasing agreements to allow accelerated technology transfer, capital inflows and assured market for crop production” (Chand, 2004). In Bangladesh, the economic reform processes seems to have provided enough encouragement for private enterprises and NGOs to set up contract farming ventures mainly in the case of poultry, dairy and high value vegetables (Mandal et al, 2005).

#### *Current status and examples*

Contract farming was in existence in the Indian sub-continent in different forms since the colonial period (Shoja Rani, 2007). Pepsi Foods Limited is widely regarded as the first modern-day multi-national corporation to initiate contract farming in India — to grow tomatoes in the state of Punjab in 1989 — as a pre-condition set by the Government of India to re-enter the Indian market (Business Standard, 2010; Gulati et al, 2008). Since then, several private enterprises have entered the realm of contract farming in India (see Gulati et al, 2008; 2010 and Singh, 2010 for an overview of contract farming). In Bangladesh, apart from private firms such as Pran and Aftab Bahumukhi Farm Limited (ABFL), NGOs such as BRAC and Proshika have also launched contract farming ventures (Mandal et al). In Nepal, commodity associations such as the Agro Enterprise Centre (AEC) and the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce (FNCCI) in eastern Nepal launched contract farming ventures in tomato, mandarin orange and banana. The approach was also taken up by the Seed Entrepreneur Association of Nepal (SEAN) for vegetable seed production (Poudel, 2010). Table 1 presents some examples of these ventures.

**Table 1. Examples of Contract Farming Ventures by Private Companies in South Asia**

<b>Contracting firm</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Location</b>
PRAN and Aftab Bahumukhi Farm Limited (ABFL)	Poultry and high value vegetables	Bangladesh
BRAC and Proshika-led enterprises	High value vegetables	Bangladesh
Pepsi Foods Ltd./ Frito Lays India Ltd.	Tomato Potato	State of Punjab, India States of Maharastra, West Bengal, Karnataka and Punjab in India
Nijjer Agro Foods Limited	Tomato	
Hindustan Lever Limited	Tomato Wheat	Punjab, India Madhya Pradesh, India
Mahindra Shubhlabh Services Limited	Basmati Rice and Maize Grapes	Punjab, India Maharashtra, India
Sam Agritech	Grapes, Pomegranate, Chickoo, Mango, exotic vegetables	Andhra Pradesh, India

Global Green and Capricorn Foods	Gherkins	Several states in India
FieldFresh Foods Pvt Ltd.	High value fruits and vegetables	Several states in India
Suguna, Shanti, Pioneer, Godrej Agrovet and Venkateshwara Hatcheries	Poultry	Several states in India
Bharti	Basmati rice	Punjab, India
Several players in each Indian state after the Milk and Milk Products Order (MMPO) <sup>4</sup>	Milk and milk products	Most of the states in India

### *Products and Services delivered*

The relative advantage of contract farming over non-contract farming has been highlighted by several studies in India. For instance, there is evidence that contract farmers receive higher gross and net returns due to higher yield and assured price (Bhalla and Singh, 1996; Chidambaram, 1997; Rangi and Sidhu, 2000; Haque, 2000; Dileep et al, 2002; Agarwal et al, 2005; Tripathi et al, 2005; Nagaraj et al, 2008; Mandal et al, 2005) even taking into account the different crops and locations. However some studies have reported higher costs of production (Dileep et al, 2002; Kumar, 2006; Singh, 2008) and highlighted problems in contract farming ventures, such as breach of contracts and other instances of malpractice by both farmers and companies (Bhalla and Singh, 1996; Singh, 2002; Haque, 2003; Swain, 2008).

### *Opportunities for innovation*

Contract arrangements would appear to have an inherent range of innovation management support that could be associated with them. Potential forms of support could feasibly include: providing access to knowledge about markets, consumer demands, seed varieties preferred by markets, technology, expertise, input supply and credit. For example, Pepsi Foods Ltd. introduced new seed varieties and crop production practices for its tomato contract farming venture with the help of a strategic collaboration with the Punjab Agricultural University and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited (Singh, 2001; Spice, 2003; Gulati et al, 2008). This helped improve yields from 16 ton/he to 52 ton/he in the region (Spice, 2003; Gulati et al, 2008; Business Standard, 2010). It also set up an R&D centre in Punjab to develop quality

---

<sup>4</sup> The Milk and Milk Product Order (MMPO) was first introduced in 1992 under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, following the economic liberalisation policy of the government of India. It was last amended in 2002 when the concept of cowsheds was removed (Dairy India 2007). The MMPO helped improve the supply of quality milk and also increase the share of organised players in the dairy sector.

seed and evolve other technologies and is promoting water conserving technologies such as drip irrigation and direct seeding among its contracted farmers, apart from collaborating with other agencies to provide credit and insurance (Business Standard, 2010). Similar results have been reported by Mahindra ShubhLabh Services Limited (MSSL) for Maize and Basmati Rice in Punjab (Singh, 2005). Some contracting firms have also set up technology transfer centres, such as Tata's *Kisan Sansar* (meaning Farmers' World). Some have set up one-stop shops, which make seed, technology, credit and other services such as extension and insurance available to farmers. Examples of these "agri-hubs" include DSCL Hariyali Kisan Bazar, Tata's Kisan Kendras, Godrej Aadhar, ITC's e-Choupal and Choupal Sagar (Gulati et al, 2010).

#### *Relevance for the poor*

While contract farming initiatives have provided opportunities for farmers to diversify from conventional low-value agriculture to upgraded high-value agriculture, there are apprehensions that smaller farmers might be pushed out of these lucrative production niches. Several studies report that contract farming firms work mostly with large and medium farmers (Bhalla and Singh, 1996; Singh, 2002; Haque, 2003; Dev and Rao, 2005; Singh and Asokan, 2005; Khairnar and Yeleti, 2005; Kumar, 2006; Swain, 2008). However, for labour-intensive crops, such as gherkins and other high-value vegetables, preference for small farmers was also reported (Birthal and Joshi, 2007; Erappa, 2006).

### **(B) Organised Food Retail Ventures**

#### *What is it?*

Organised food retailing could be defined as a system of parallel integration of systematic procurement and sale of agricultural food products under a brand name.

#### *What are the drivers?*

Reardon and Hopkins (2006) and Reardon and Berdegue (2007) identified three groups of countries where modern retailing was initiated during three successive periods. India was in the third group, where organised food retail ventures took off in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Possible drivers for this were identified by Reardon et al (2003) as: market liberalisation, large-scale Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), availability of procurement and

logistics technology (ICT) and declining transport costs. During this period a unique regional agri-food chains system emerged in Asia, propelled by the disappearance of regional trade barriers and the emergence of regional institutions that foster integration at the regional level (Thompson and Cowan, 2000). Significant increases in FDI at the regional level in Asia also led to the emergence of a number of important regional players in the agri-food system. A study by Deloitte-Stores (2007) predicted faster growth for the organised retail business in developing countries due to growing numbers of younger consumers in developing countries. A study by Joseph et al (2008) analysed that retail sales growth was directly proportional to Real GDP and Real Private Final Consumption expenditure and indicated that substantial increase in disposal income among Indian households since the mid-1990s could be a driver behind the ‘supermarket revolution’.

#### *Current status and examples*

In India organised retail in food and grocery segments has been growing at annual rates between 16 and 50 percent over the past few years (Reardon and Gulati, 2008). Since this has been from a small base, continuation of such high growth rates is expected to significantly impact on existing value chains (Joseph et al, 2008). Rapid growth in the organised retail sector has also resulted in consolidation to achieve economies of scale (Chakravathy and Kurien, 2007). Kumar et al (2008) classified organised retail into four formats (see Table 2):

**Table 2. Organised Retail Formats in India**

<b>Format</b>	<b>Organised retail chains</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Population targeted</b>	<b>Pricing</b>	<b>Items carried</b>
<b>Hypermarkets</b>	RPGs Giant, Pantaloons’ Big Bazaar, Trent’s Star India Bazaar	25000-50000 sq. ft	Middle-income groups	Lower than Maximum Retail Price	Most categories
<b>Supermarkets</b>	Food World, Food Bazaar (Pantaloons) and Nilgiris	3,000-5,000 sq. ft	Everyone	Maximum Retail Price	Processed foods and groceries
<b>Discount stores</b>	Margin Free and Apna Bazaar	Varies but less than 3,000 sq. ft	Middle-income groups	Everyday low price (lowest)	Processed foods and groceries
<b>Convenience stores</b>	Trumart, Spencer’s Daily, Vishal	Varies	Everyone	Maximum Retail Price	Varies, but specialised in each store

*Source: Kumar et al, 2008*

Most food retail players have tended to be region-specific. For example, RPG's FoodWorld, Nilgiris, Margin Free, RPG's Giant, Varkey's and AV Birla's More tend to dominate in the Southern region of India; Sabka Bazaar has a presence only in and around Delhi; Haiko and Radhakrishna Foodland are Mumbai chains; while Adani stores are currently located only in Ahmedabad (Chillibreez, 2010).

### *Goods and Services provided*

Several studies on fresh fruit and vegetable retail chains in India have confirmed relative advantages for farmers connected with organised retail. For example, farmers contracted by retail chains received comparatively higher prices (Dhananjaya and Rao, 2009; Alam and Verma, 2007), higher net profits (Joseph et al, 2008; Mangala and Chengappa, 2008; Birthal et al, 2005) and also had lower transaction costs (Joseph et al, 2008; Alam and Verma, 2007). However, some reports suggest that some of these retailers source their produce directly from *mandis* (whole-sale markets), thus not benefiting primary producers (India FDI Watch, 2007).

### *Opportunities for innovation*

This model has much more tenuous links to farmers as it has a promiscuous sourcing strategy. Potentially at least, if this model starts to concentrate on more concrete links with its producer base (i.e., farmers) options for technological upgrading support as seen in contract farming may apply. The extent to which this potential is being fulfilled depends on the specifics of the retail model that a particular company follows. According to reports, most organised food retail ventures are involved in arrangements of procurement without any contracts or commitments, apart from paying farmers at price for the produce (Sulaiman et al, 2010). However, there have also been reports of some retailers providing farmers some knowledge. For example, ITC's Choupal Fresh stores (urban retail outlets for fruits and vegetables) initiative is backed by extension services, including demonstration plots and advice on crop calendars and cultivation techniques and practices, as well as cold chain support and other services (Gulati et al, 2008). As many companies are still trying to develop sustainable revenue models based on this approach, cost-cutting measures inevitably mean that they look for the lowest-priced source of produce and shy away from commitments toward technological upgrading. Part of the problem is that without adequate supply chain infrastructure it is difficult to make the model work. Reliance (India's largest corporate agency involved in organised food retailing) has committed large-scale investments to supply

chain infrastructure development (IndiaRetailBiz, 2009). There remains the possibility, therefore, that with this in place innovation support services to farmers (technology, inputs, etc.) may form a viable and necessary element of this mode of retailing.

#### *Relevance for the poor*

Several studies have indicated that farmers connected to organised retail in India have larger land holdings (Joseph et al, 2008; Mangala and Chengappa, 2008; Alam and Verma, 2007) and higher proportion of irrigated land (Joseph et al, 2008) than those supplying to traditional market channels. This is to maintain strict quality parameters required by the business. However, the other dimension of this business, with lower prices being offered by most food retail chains (Gaiha and Thapa, 2007; Joseph et al, 2008), has the potential to benefit poor consumers.

### **(C) Social Business Enterprises or Hybrid Enterprises**

#### *What is it?*

These are new types of organisational forms with a combination of social and financial objectives in varying degrees. These could have different legal forms, such as “business ventures within non-profit organisations” (Foster & Bradach, 2005) and “business ventures with social objectives” (Yunus, 2007). Some refer to these as Sustainable Entrepreneurship (using traditional business skills and knowledge to accomplish social and environmental goals) (Emerson and Twersky, 1996). The key similarity among all these is their approach of achieving social objectives through competitive business ventures (Spear, 2006).

#### *What are the drivers?*

Organisations of this type have been rapidly increasing in number in the last decade (Times of India, 2010), although a precise explanation for this has yet to be articulated. Increasing populations of young people in South Asia, greater wealth among the middle-class, higher confidence levels, unleashing of entrepreneurial talent through economic reforms, etc. could be some possible reasons. Funding shortages (Draper, 2005) and general enhanced awareness about social and environmental problems among corporations (Beheiry et al, 2006) are also cited as reasons for their emergence.

### *Current status and examples*

There is a growing trend among well-educated individuals in South Asia in showing a preference for social developmental ventures over high-paying corporate jobs. They tend to employ business principles to address complex social problems. While calling this “mixing business with social good”, they are setting up enterprises with a combination of social and financial objectives. Some individuals have set up businesses that provide alternative value chains for producers and consumers with transparency and better prices. One examples of this is the “Minimandi” or “Mandi on wheels” — a store that home-delivers vegetables and fruits on the basis of Internet-placed orders — which was set up by a graduate of a prestigious management school, who quit a high-paying corporate job to start the venture (Times of India, 2009). Another example is the “eFarm” initiative — a similar vegetable procurement and sale initiative based on Internet orders — that was launched by a former software professional, who quit his job to start an initiative to help farmers (Startup Story, 2009). Others have launched ventures to help farmers improve their production practices. For example, the “Digital Green” initiative is the brainchild of a USA-educated, aeronautical engineer. The initiative trains villagers to make locally-specific, need-based agricultural technology videos and play them at a nominal service charge (Economic Times, 2010). Other ventures, such as “Earthy Goods” (an initiative started by a marketing professional to help farmers understand high-value market requirements and produce for these markets) (India Today, 2010), are providing farmers with necessary post-harvest, market-based product development skills as well as facilities to market their produce at better prices. The terminal markets set up by the IFMR trust provides access for transparent and efficient markets. Table 3 provides some key features of these initiatives.

**Table 3. Key Features of Social Business Enterprises**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Background of founding entrepreneur</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Type of activities</b>	<b>Value chain activities</b>
<b>Earthy Goods</b>	A marketing professional from a reputed management college	Many Indian states (through partners)	Capacity building and infrastructure to help small farmers produce marketable produce	Post-harvest, processing, marketing
<b>e-Farm by Matchbox Solutions</b>	A software engineer with ten years of experience	Primarily Tamil Nadu state, India	Infrastructure to help small farmers connect to consumers	Marketing
<b>Digital</b>	An aeronautical	Primarily	Dissemination of locally-	Production

<b>Green</b>	engineer trained in the US to be a space scientist	Karnataka	relevant production technology — identified, developed and distributed by farmers	
<b>Agricultural Terminal Markets Network Enterprises of IMFR Trust</b>	A banking professional, with many years of experience	Piloting in Gujarat state, India	Provides efficient and transparent market infrastructure	Marketing
<b>Minimandi/ Mandi on wheels</b>	A management graduate with two years experience in a high-paying corporate job	Cities in Gujarat, India	Alternative value chain for vegetables	Marketing

### *Products and Services delivered*

These initiatives provide a wide-range of services. While some are helping to upgrade existing value chains (for e.g., Minimandi and Mandi on Wheels), others are creating alternative value chains (e.g., eFarm). Some initiatives are helping farmers access production technologies (for e.g., “Digital Green”) and building necessary skills to produce for markets (e.g., “Earthy Goods”). Others have created transparent and efficient markets (IFMR Trust). In essence these initiatives are playing the roles traditionally played by NGOs in helping the poor. The key difference, though, is the sustainability of their solutions. While NGOs depend on donor funds, these hybrid agencies are built on sustainable business models. Often, they device innovative strategies to find ways of addressing existing problems by partnering with a wide range of appropriate stakeholders. However, their operations are localised and they face constraints of achieving scale, except for micro-credit organisations. But initiatives such as the “iDiya” of Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad, which provides seed money to social entrepreneurs, and the growing numbers of Social Venture Capital funds are helping promote many such localised entrepreneurs to achieve much-needed scale.

### *Opportunities for innovation*

This is clearly a very broad and diverse set of arrangements and business models. Consequently the inherent potential options for managing innovation are numerous. These include the following:

1. Providing access to production and post-harvest technology as part of business models connecting farmers to markets (e.g., “eFarm”)



2. Promoting the dissemination of locally-relevant information to farmers through a business model aimed at training and establishing micro-entrepreneurs selling knowledge services (e.g., “Digital Green”)
3. Providing training on new forms of production and organisation for accessing high-value markets (e.g., “Earthy Goods”)
4. Accessing Social Venture Capital funds to support new initiatives
5. Connecting to research agencies and helping put relevant technologies to use
6. Building networks of relevant agencies

### *Relevance for the poor*

These types of initiatives are underpinned by an appreciation for social and environmental causes, which makes their relevance for the poor extremely promising. In most cases, they work directly with the resource-poor and the needy. For example, “Earthy Goods” works with women, small and marginal farmers and artisans. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the focus of the “eFarm” initiative, while “Digital Green” focuses on resource-poor farmers.

## **(D) Social Venture Capital Funds (SVC)**

### *What is it?*

In simple terms, these could be understood as a form of venture capital investing that provides capital to businesses deemed socially and environmentally responsible (Wikipedia)<sup>5</sup>

### *What are the drivers?*

There is no literature that analyses drivers for rapid growth of these initiatives in South Asia. However, there is some indication that the exponential growth of micro-credit ventures is a possible reason for the general increase in venture capital finance.

### *Current status and examples*

Although SVCs have been around for several years in developed countries, the numbers of such initiatives has only been growing rapidly in South Asia in the last three years (Outlook Business, 2010). These are agencies that invest start-up capital in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that have a social cause attached to them. Some are profit-oriented, while

---

<sup>5</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_venture\\_capital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_venture_capital)

others are not-for-profit agencies. An important feature of these initiatives is that they “push” SME managers on the issues of growth and scale not only in order to improve returns but to raise social benefits (Outlook Business, 2010). Although many such SVCs focus on micro-credit because of its assured returns, there are others that support innovative ventures aimed at supporting the agricultural sector. Such Social Venture Capital Funds play an important role in supporting the ideas of hybrid organisations discussed in the earlier section. Some government-backed SVCs also exist in India.

**Table 4. Some Examples of Social Venture Capital Funds**

	Ownership	Sphere of operations	Sector	Year of establishment	Size of fund
<b>Avishkaar</b> ( <a href="http://www.avishkaar.in">www.avishkaar.in</a> )	Private	India	Renewable energy, waste management, information and communications technology, agro-based technology, handicrafts, healthcare and rural innovations	2002	\$14 mn
<b>VentureEast</b> <a href="http://www.ventureeast.net">www.ventureeast.net</a>	Private	India	Diverse		\$250 mn
<b>IMFR Trust</b> <a href="http://www.imfrtrust.co.in">www.imfrtrust.co.in</a>	Private	India	Diverse		\$100 mn
<b>Elevare Equity</b> <a href="http://www.elevarequity.com">www.elevarequity.com</a>	Private	International			\$40 mn
<b>Intellectap</b> <a href="http://www.intellectap.com/">http://www.intellectap.com/</a>	Private	India		2002	
<b>Nexus India Capital</b> <a href="http://www.nexusvp.com/">http://www.nexusvp.com/</a>	Private	India	Diverse		
<b>Villgro</b> <a href="http://www.villgro.org/">http://www.villgro.org/</a>	Private	India		2001	
<b>NABARD venture capital fund</b> for dairy and poultry <a href="http://www.nabard.org/departments/venture_capital_fund.asp">http://www.nabard.org/departments/venture_capital_fund.asp</a>	Government	India	Dairy and Poultry	2004	\$26 mn
<b>Gujarat Grassroots Innovations Augmentation Network (GIAN)</b>	Government	India			

<a href="http://north.gian.org/node/326">http://north.gian.org/node/326</a>					
Center for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) <a href="http://www.ciieindia.org/">http://www.ciieindia.org/</a>	Government	India			
National Innovation Foundation <a href="http://www.nif.org.in/">http://www.nif.org.in/</a>	Government	India		2000	
<b>Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies (SRISTI)</b> <a href="http://www.sristi.org/cms/">http://www.sristi.org/cms/</a>	Government	India		1993	
<b>Grameen Fund</b> <a href="http://www.grameen-info.org/grameen/gfund/index.html">http://www.grameen-info.org/grameen/gfund/index.html</a>	Private	Bangladesh		1994	
<b>Venture Investment Partners Bangladesh Limited (VIPB)</b> <a href="http://www.vipblimited.com">www.vipblimited.com</a>	Private	Bangladesh		2006	
<b>Oikocredit</b>	Private	International			
<b>Acumen Fund</b> <a href="http://www.acumenfund.com">www.acumenfund.com</a>	Private	International		2001	\$40 mn
<b>Gray Matters Capital</b> <a href="http://www.graymatterscap.com">www.graymatterscap.com</a>	Private	International			\$12 mn
<b>Oasis</b> <a href="http://www.oasis-fund.co.il">www.oasis-fund.co.il</a>	Private	International	Solar energy, Water technologies, Smart desert agriculture, Eco-tourism, Traditional industries		\$30 mn
<b>Song</b> <a href="http://www.songadvisors.com">www.songadvisors.com</a>	Private	Indian			\$17 mn

### *Products and services delivered*

These agencies mobilise capital from different sources, explore potential enterprise initiatives and provide them necessary financial and non-financial help to set them up.

### *Opportunities for innovation*

As financing is the key innovation support these initiatives provide, SVCs, thus, enable the types of hybrid enterprises we discussed in the previous segment. Indirectly they enable the range of innovation management support discussed in that context. In addition, since this is venture capital support we can infer that this assistance is not simply restricted to providing financial resources. Rather, inherent in the VC mechanism is the complementary support that venture capitalists provide to incubate and nurture the entrepreneurs they invest in. Innovation management support associated with venture capital, therefore, includes access to technology but also networking support to ensure that entrepreneurs are connected to the resources needed for them to succeed. There is little documented evidence to show how this form of support works, but there is potential to explore the ways in which they provide innovation management support.

### *Relevance for the poor*

These initiatives have social and environmental objectives as underlying principles and thus their relevance to the poor seems promising. Again empirical verification of this is required.

## **4. NEW VEHICLES FOR MANAGING INNOVATION FOR PUTTING RESEARCH INTO USE FOR SOCIAL GAIN**

This paper sets out to explore the nature of new organisational and institutional vehicles for managing innovation in order to put research into use for social gain. It has reviewed four classes of such vehicles that are found in South Asia. The first two — contract farming and organised retailing — represent what is becoming commonly accepted in policy circles: namely that the private corporate sector can play a more prominent role in agricultural development, particularly in arrangements that combine providing access to markets in combination with access to technology needed to service those markets. The second two — hybrid enterprises and social venture capital — represent a new, albeit fluid in definition, class of initiatives and organisations that combine features referred to as bottom-of-the-pyramid and below-the-radar innovation. For each of these classes of innovation management vehicles the review has mapped the diversity of emerging examples and discussed their relevance for putting research into use for social gain.

The picture that emerges has the following notable features:

- The regional corporate sector (notably in India) does have the potential to provide farmers access to technology as an element of institutional innovations aimed at extracting market efficiency for their companies
- This technology access (and sometimes research-related expertise access), however, is more closely associated with the corporate sector in contract growing arrangements rather than organised retailing arrangements
- Organised retailing arrangements rely on more promiscuous sources of supply and, therefore, don't necessarily develop the types of relationships with farmers that would lead companies to invest in assisting farmers with technology access and other forms of innovation support
- Part of the reason that organised retailing adopts a promiscuous procurement strategy is because the current supply chain infrastructure is such that direct farm procurement and assembly of produce is difficult
- Investment by the corporate sector in supply chain infrastructure is starting to take place and this holds out the possibility of increasing the possibility and potential rewards to the corporate sector when it comes to providing farmers access to technology and other innovation support services.

- The relevance of both these innovation management vehicles to the poor is modest. Contract farming tends to target larger farmers, the exception being in certain specialist crops. If organised retailing does develop into providing innovation support services it is likely to follow the same patterns of social relevance. Ironically organised retailing does seem to be acting as a mechanism for providing fair price fruit and vegetables to poor urban consumers
- Hybrid enterprises, by their very nature, are very diverse and numerous (albeit small in scale)
- Similarly, by definition, they have both commercial and social good agendas and, therefore, at least have the stated intention to be relevant to poor people. (Although this has yet to be systematically and empirically verified)
- The examples mapped out in this review illustrate the way these enterprises, for pragmatic reasons, have felt the need to provide a large range of innovation support services. This does include helping access technology (and sometimes research services directly) but it also points to a much wider range of innovation support activities that seem to be important (providing access to appropriate financing, training, network building and, more generally, brokering access to a wide array of resources and services).
- Closely related to the hybrid enterprises are the social venture capital funds. Again, by definition these support innovation by way of providing financial resources and they have the stated intention of targeting socially-relevant initiatives and organisations. (However, this has yet to be systematically and empirically verified).
- Inherent in the venture capital concept is the provision of incubation nurturing support in the receipts of investments. This has a strong flavour of innovation management support, although exploring the empirical details of this has been beyond the scope of this review and is not yet documented in secondary sources because of the relatively recent emergence of this class of investment funds in the South Asian region.

What, then, are the promising options here for putting research into use for impact at scale and for social gain? Perhaps rather counter-intuitively, corporate sector activities around contract farming and organised retailing are relatively weak. Certainly they have been found to provide access to technology in some instances, but in reality the range of innovation support services they provide (when indeed they do provide them) is rather limited in scope.

This is also limited in terms of the crop and livestock commodities that are the targets of such support — corporate retailing is mainly interested in developing supply chains for fruits and vegetables but less interested in a range of crops produced by marginal farmers in difficult environments. Furthermore, it is unlikely that these approaches are ever going to target the poorest farm households unless less specific incentives are provided to do so. Such incentives have been put in place in the telecommunications and insurance sector, but are easily circumvented.

On the face of it the hybrid enterprise sector and attendant social venture capital arrangements are much more promising. They have a stated ambition to be socially-relevant and deploy a much wider range of innovation support mechanisms, and hence represent a much broader-based vehicle for innovation management that goes beyond the accessing technology role that has dominated debates on this topic. Ironically because they go beyond (but include) technology access they are actually a more effective way of getting research into use. The logic here is that they combine different forms of innovation support — access to capital, access to markets, access to expertise, etc. It is only when these tasks are combined that innovation actually occurs and research gets used.

What are the policy and investment implications of this? Partnering with the corporate sector, while attractive from a public relations and administrative perspective, may not be the innovation vehicle best suited to achieving social goals. The hybrid enterprise sector, while largely untested and unresearched, does look more promising as a target for support. Administratively, of course, supporting a diverse and atomised sector such as this is difficult. There is also the question of what sort of support should be provided from the public purse. There are two broad options that could be tried. The first is to establish dedicated support services to help hybrid entrepreneurs develop and execute the types of innovation management tasks that are emerging as important to their companies. For the organised large-scale enterprise sector, business parks have been used, but this might be inappropriate in the hybrid sector.

An alternative would be to partner with the social venture capital funds that are already financially nurturing these enterprises. The support required from the public sector is not, however, financial. In India, for example, these funds have more capital than they can

currently invest. A more useful role for the private sector would be to strengthen the technical capabilities of these funds in terms of research and agricultural sector knowledge. This could be achieved by, for example, university secondments, sandwich courses and internships. In the longer term, capital will become more limited and these funds will need to attract private sector investors. One way the public sector could support this is by supporting the publication of sector investment guides. These could lay out the investment potential in the hybrid sector and review the risks and trends that potential investors are likely to encounter. Such reviews could also undertake ethical auditing. The reason behind this is that a unique attraction of these funds for private investors — over and above the attractive rates of return — is the relevance to social agendas. Publicly-sponsored auditing of the social relevance profile of different funds would be important to guide investors' choices.



## **5. CONCLUSION**

Clearly there is a set of organisational and institutional developments taking place in South Asia that at the very least show promise for managing innovation for putting research and knowledge more generally into use for social gain. These are ambitious recommendations for a study with the modest scope of this paper. What is required next is further empirical elucidation of the hybrid enterprise models discussed here and a more detailed analysis of their potential for social gain.

## REFERENCES

- Agarwal, I., Priya, S. and Bhuvaneswai, S. (2005). Contract Farming Venture in Cotton: A Case Study in Tamil Nadu, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, 19(2)153-161.
- Alam, G. and D. Verma (2007). Connecting small-scale farmers with dynamic markets: A case study of a successful supply chain in Uttarakhand. Centre for Sustainable Development, Dehradun, India.
- Arora, S. and Romijn, H. (2009). Innovation for the Base of the Pyramid: Critical Perspectives from Development Studies on Heterogeneity and Participation. UNU-MERIT Working Paper 2009-036. Maastricht: United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology.
- Ault, J.K. and A. Spicer (2008). Comparative institutional advantages at the bottom of the pyramid: explaining cross-national differences in the growth of commercial microfinance, Working Paper, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Baumann, P. (2000). Equity and efficiency in contract farming schemes: The experience of agricultural tree crops. Working Paper 139, ODI, London, UK.
- Beheiry, S. M. A., Chong, W. K., & Haas, C. T. (2006). Examining the business impact of owner commitment to sustainability. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 132(4), 384-392.
- Bendell, J. (2005). From Responsibility to Opportunity: CSR and the Future of Corporate Contributions to World Development. Available at: <http://www.mhcinternational.com/corporate-social-responsibility/publications/from-responsibility-to-opportunity-csr-and-the-future-of-corporate-contributions-to-world-developme.html>. Accessed in October 2010.
- Bhalla, G.S. and G. Singh (1996). Impact of GATT on Punjab Agriculture, Ajanta Publications, Delhi.
- Birthal, P.S. and P.K. Joshi. (2007). Institutional innovations for improving smallholder participation in high-value agriculture: A case of fruit and vegetable growers' associations. *Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture*, 46(1), pp. 49-68.
- Birthal, P.S., P.K. Joshi and A. Gulati (2005). Vertical co-ordination in high-value food commodities: Implications for smallholders. MTID discussion paper no. 85, IFPRI, Washington.
- Budinich, V. (2005). Market-based strategies serving low-income populations. Working Paper. Pp 1-15, Ashoka: Innovators for the Public.
- Business Standard (2010). Buoyant Pepsi to take contract farming to troubled areas. Business Standard, June 11, 2010. Source: <http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/buoyant-pepsi-to-take-contract-farming-to-troubled-states/397844/>. Accessed in October 2010.

- Byerlee, D and. Echeverria, R.G. (2002). Agricultural Research Policy in an Era of Privatization: Introduction and Overview. In Byerlee, D. and R.G. Echeverria (eds.) *Agricultural Research Policy in an Era of Privatization: Experiences from the Developing World*. CABI, pp. 300.
- Chakravarty, C., and B. Kurien (2007). Bharti eyes Big Apple as starter for retail feast. *Economic Times*. December 24.
- Chand, R. (2004). India's National Agricultural Policy: A Critique. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 64(2) 164-187.
- Chidambaram, M. (1997). "A Study of Export Potentials for Gherkins (Hybrid Cucumber) in Tamil Nadu." Working Paper, Center for Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Agricultural Economics, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, India.
- Chillibreez (2010). Food Retail in India: Growth, Growth and More Growth. [http://www.chillibreeze.com/articles\\_various/Food-Retail-industry.asp](http://www.chillibreeze.com/articles_various/Food-Retail-industry.asp).
- Crabtree, Andrew (2007). Evaluating "The Bottom of the Pyramid" from a Fundamental Capabilities Perspective, Copenhagen Business School Centre for Business and Development Studies Working Paper No. 1, Pp 1-22.
- Dairy India. (2007). Dairy India 2007. By P.R. Gupta, published by Dairy India Yearbook, New Delhi.
- Deloitte-Stores (2007). Global Powers of Retailing, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and Stores Magazine.
- Dev, S.M. and Rao, N.C. (2005). "Food Processing and Contract Farming in Andhra Pradesh: A Small Farmer Perspective", *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 25, 2005.
- Dhananjaya, B.N. and A.U. Rao (2009). Namdhari Fresh Limited in M. Harper (2009): Inclusive Value chains in India: Linking the Smallest Producers to Modern Markets, World Scientific, Singapore, Cast study 1, Chapter 3, 26-41.
- Dijkman, J. (2009). Innovation Capacity and the Elusive Livestock Revolution, LINK Look Editorial, *Link News Bulletin*, October 2009, LINK: Hyderabad.
- Dileep, B.K., R.K. Grover, and K.N. Rai (2002). Contract Farming in Tomato: An Economic Analysis, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 57(2), 197-210.
- Dimri, Aditi and Sharma, Amiya (2006). Living on the edge and paying for it. Centre for Civil Society Working Paper, pp. 1-44.
- Draper, L. (2005). Tapping overlooked sources of support for nonprofits. *Foundation News & Commentary*, 46(1): 27-32.
- Eaton, C. and Shepherd A.W. (2001). Contract Farming: Partnership for Growth. FAO Agricultural Services Bulletin 145, Rome, Italy.

- Echeverría, R. (1998). Agricultural research policy issues in Latin America: An overview. *World Development* (26) 6: 1103-1111
- Economic Times (2010). Social Entrepreneur: Another Gandhi on a Mission. Source <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/People//articleshow/6494151.cms> Accessed in October 2010.
- Emerson, Jed and Fay Twerksy, (eds.) (1996). *New Social Entrepreneurs: The Success, Challenge and Lessons of Non-Profit Enterprise Creation*. San Francisco, The Roberts Foundation, Homeless Economic Development Fund.
- Erappa, S. (2006). Contract farming in Karnataka: A boon or a bane? Research Report 9/ADRT113. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (India). Available at: <http://www.isec.ac.in/CONTRACT%20FARMING%20FINAL%20REPORT.pdf>
- Fang Zhao, (2005). Exploring the synergy between entrepreneurship and innovation. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research*, Vol. 11 Iss: 1, pp.25 - 41
- Foster, W. & Bradach, J. (2005). Should Nonprofits Seek Profits? *Harvard Business Review*. Feb 2005, 92–100.
- Gaiha, R and Ganesh Thapa (2007). Supermarkets, small holders and livelihoods prospects in select Asian countries, ASARC Working Paper, Australia South Asia Research Centre, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Gijssbers, G. (2009). Agricultural Innovation in Asia: Drivers, Paradigms and Performance. ERIM PhD Series in Research Management: 156 Reference number ERIM: EPS-2009-156-ORG: ISBN 978-90-5892-191-8.
- Gulati, Ashok., Joshi, P.K. and Landes, Maurice. (2010). Contract Farming in India: An Introduction. On-line Resource Book, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi. Available at: [http://www.ncap.res.in/contract\\_%20farming/Resources/1.Introduction.pdf](http://www.ncap.res.in/contract_%20farming/Resources/1.Introduction.pdf). Accessed in October 2010
- Gulati, A., K. Ganguly, and M. Landes. (2008). Toward contract farming in a changing Agri-Food System. International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi.
- Hagedoorn, John. (1996). Innovation and entrepreneurship: Schumpeter revisited, *Industrial and Corporate Change*, vol. 5, nr. 3, pp. 883-896
- Hall, A.J. (2009). Challenges to Strengthening Agricultural Innovation Systems: Where Do We Go From Here? In Ian Scoones, Robert Chambers & John Thompsons' (Eds.) *Farmer First Revisited: Farmer-led Innovation for Agricultural Research and Development*, pp. 30-38, Practical Action: United Kingdom.

- Hall, A. (2006). Public-Private Sector Partnerships in a System of Agricultural Innovation: Concepts and Challenges, *International Journal of Technology Management and Sustainable Development*, Vol 5., No. 1.
- Hall, A., R. Sulaiman, N. Clark, and B. Yoganand. (2003). From measuring impact to learning institutional lessons: An innovation systems perspective on improving the management of international agricultural research. *Agricultural Systems* 78:213–241.
- Hall, A.J., Rasheed Sulaiman V., N.G. Clark M.V.K. Sivamohan and B. Yoganand (2002). Public–Private Sector Interaction in the Indian Agricultural Research System: An innovation Systems Perspective on Institutional Reform. In Byerlee, D. and R.G. Echeverria (eds) *Agricultural Research Policy in an Era of Privatization: Experiences from the Developing World*, CABI.
- Haque, T. (2003). Land Reforms and Agricultural Development: Retrospect and Prospect. In S Pal et al (eds.): *Institutional Change in Indian Agriculture*, NCAP, New Delhi, 267-284.
- Haque, T. (2000). Contractual Arrangements in Land and Labour Markets in Rural India. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 55(3), 233-252.
- Hart, S.L. and C.M. Christensen (2002). 'The great leap: Driving innovation from the base of the pyramid, *Sloan Management Review*, 44 (1): 51-56.
- Hopkins, M. (2007). Corporate Social Responsibility and International Development. Is Business the Solution? London: Earthscan.
- India FDI Watch (2007). Resist Corporate Hijack of Retail Trade. National Movement for Retail Democracy, New Delhi.
- IndiaRetailBiz. (2009). Retail among 5 major planks of growth for Reliance, says Mukesh Ambani: emphasises on reinforcing supply chain and logistics. Source: <http://www.indiaretailbiz.com/blog/category/infrastructure/>. Accessed in October, 2010
- India Today (2010). Rediscovering Nature: Reshma Anand. Source: <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/site/Story/91745/Simply%20Delhi/Rediscovering+nature:+Reshma+Anand.html>. Accessed on October 2010.
- Jaiswal, A.K. (2007). Fortune at the bottom of the pyramid: An alternate perspective. Working Paper no. 2007-07-13, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.
- Joseph, M., Soundararajan, N., Gupta, M., Sahu, S. (2008). Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi.
- Kaplinsky R., J. Chataway, N. Clark, R. Hanlin, D. Kale, L. Muraguri, T. Papaioannou, P. Robbins and W. Wamae (2010). Below The Radar: What Does Innovation in Emerging Economies Have To Offer Other Low Income Economies?. *International Journal of Technology Management and Sustainable Development*. Vol. 8(3).

- Kaplinsky, R. and Morris, M. (2001). A Handbook for Value Chain Research. Source: [http://asiandrivers.open.ac.uk/documents/Value\\_chain\\_Handbook\\_RKMM\\_Nov\\_2001.pdf](http://asiandrivers.open.ac.uk/documents/Value_chain_Handbook_RKMM_Nov_2001.pdf) [www.centrim.bus.bton.ac.uk/](http://www.centrim.bus.bton.ac.uk/). Accessed in October 2010.
- Karnani, A. (2007). The mirage of marketing to the bottom of the pyramid: How the private sector can help alleviate poverty. *California Management Review*, 49 (4): 90-111.
- Kasturi Rangan, V., J.A. Quelch, G. Herrero, and B. Barton (eds) (2007). Business Solutions for the Global Poor. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, John Wiley & Sons.
- Key, N. and Runsten, D. (1999). Contract farming, smallholders and rural development in Latin America: The organisation of agro-processing firms and scale of outgrower production. *World Development* 27 (2): 381-401.
- Khairnar, Sunil and Yeleti, Venket (2005). "Contract Farming in India: Impact and Implications". In Ramesh Chand's (Ed.) *Agricultural Challenges: Reflections on Policy, Technology and Other Issues*, Center for Trade and Development (Centad), New Delhi, September 2005, 294 pp.
- Klerkx, L. Hall, A. and Leeuwis, C. (2009). Strengthening Agricultural Innovation Capacity: Are Innovation Brokers the Answer?. *International Journal of Agricultural Resources, Governance and Ecology*, Vol. 8, Nos. 5/6, pp. 409-438.
- Kumar, P. (2006). Contract Farming through Agribusiness Firms and State Corporation: A case study in Punjab. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 52(30), Dec. 30, A5367-5375.
- Kumar, V., Patwari, Y. And Ayush, H.N. (2008). Organized Food Retailing: A Blessing or a Curse? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43 (20) 67-75.
- Landrum, N.E. (2007). Advancing the "Base of the Pyramid" debate', *Strategic Management Review*, 1 (1), 1-12.
- Mandal, M.A.S; S.K. Bairagi and S. Rahman (2005). Vertical Integration in Bangladesh Agriculture: The Case of Contract Farming for High Value Food Products. *Bangladesh Journal of Political Economy*. Vol. 22, No. 1&2: 1-12.
- Mangala, K.P., and Chengappa, P.G. (2008). A Novel Agribusiness Model for Backward Linkages with Farmers: A case of Food Retail Chain. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 21 (Conference number), 363-370.
- Morris, M.L. (2000). Impacts of Globalization on National Maize Seed Industries: Lessons from Developing Countries. In D. Bigman (Ed.) *The Impact of Globalization on the Agricultural Sector and on Public Agricultural Research in Developing Countries*, CABI: Wallingford, U.K.
- N. Nagaraj, M.G. Chandrakanth, P.G. Chengappa, H.S. Roopa and Pramod M. Chandakavate (2008). "Contract Farming and its Implications for Input-Supply, Linkages between Markets and Farmers in Karnataka", *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, Vol. 21, pp. 307-316.

- Navdanya (2007). *Corporate Hijack of Retail, Retail Dictatorship Vs Retail Democracy*, Navdanya Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology, New Delhi.
- Outlook Business, (2010). The New Contours of Venture Capital. Source: <http://business.outlookindia.com/article.aspx?264361> Accessed in October 2010.
- Poudel, Krishna Lal (2010). Contract Farming and its Prospective in Nepal. Available at [http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Contract\\_farming\\_in\\_Nepal.pdf](http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Contract_farming_in_Nepal.pdf) Accessed in October, 2010.
- Prahalad, C.K. (2004). *The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid: Eradicating Poverty through Profits*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Wharton School Publishing.
- Prahalad, C.K. and A. Hammond (2002). Serving the world's poor, profitably. *Harvard Business Review*, Sept., 4-10.
- Prahalad, C.K. and S.L. Hart (2002). The fortune at the bottom of the pyramid. *Strategy and Business*, 26 (1<sup>st</sup> quarter): 2-14.
- Rangi, P.S. and M.S. Sidhu (2003). Contract Farming in Punjab. *Productivity*, 44(3), 484-491.
- Reardon, T. and Gulati, A. (2008). The Rise of Supermarkets and their Development Implications. IFPRI Discussion Paper 00752, February 2008, International Food Policy Research Institute: Washington, D.C.
- Reardon, T. and J.A. Berdegue. (2007). The Retail-Led Transformation of Agrifood Systems and its Implications for Development Policies – A Background Paper Prepared for the World Bank's World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development. Rimisp and MSU: January.
- Reardon, T. and R. Hopkins (2006). The Supermarket Revolution in Developing Countries: Policies to Address Emerging Tensions among Supermarkets, Suppliers and Traditional Retailers. *The European Journal of Development Research*, vol. 18, No. 4, December 2006, pp. 522-545.
- Reardon, T., C. P. Timmer, and J. A. Berdegue. (2004). The rapid rise of supermarkets in developing countries: Induced organizational, institutional, and technological change 299 in agrifood systems. *Electronic Journal of Agricultural and Development Economics*. Vol. 1, No. 2, 2004: 168-183.
- Reardon, T., Timmer, P., Christopher, B.B., Berdegue, J., (2003). The rise of supermarkets in Africa, Asia and Latin America. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, American Agricultural Economics Association, Vol. 85, No. 5: 1140-1146.
- Rost, C. and E. Ydren (2006). Profit for the poor: Sustainable market development in BOP-markets. Source: [hj.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:4259/FULLTEXT01](http://hj.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:4259/FULLTEXT01). Accessed in October 2010.
- Schumpeter, J.A. (1934). *The Theory of Economic Development*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961).



- Shoja Rani, B.N. (2007). Globalization and Contract Farming in India: Advantages and Problems, Dspace at Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode. Available at <http://dspace.iimk.ac.in/bitstream/2259/520/1/637-647+.pdf>. Accessed on October 2010
- Simanis, E., S. Hart, and D. Duke (2008). The base of the pyramid protocol. Beyond "Basic Needs" strategies. *Innovations* 3 (4): 57-84.
- Singh, S. (2010). Understanding Practice of Contract Farming in India: A Small Producer Perspective. On-line Resource Book, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi. Available at: [http://www.ncap.res.in/contract\\_%20farming/Resources/4.1%20SukhpalSingh.pdf](http://www.ncap.res.in/contract_%20farming/Resources/4.1%20SukhpalSingh.pdf). Accessed in October 2010.
- Singh, S. (2008). Marketing channels and their implications for smallholder farmers in India. In McCullough, E.B., Pingali, P.L. and Stamoulis, K.G.: *The Transformation of Agri-food Systems: Globalization, Supply Chains, and Smallholder Farmers*, Earthscan Press, London.
- Singh, S. (2008b). Leveraging Contract Farming for Improving Supply Chain Efficiency in India: Some Innovative and Successful Models. *Acta Horticultura* 794: 317-323.
- Singh, Sukhpal (2005a). Contract Farming for Agricultural Development and Diversification in Punjab: Problems and Prospects. *Journal of Punjab Studies*, 12(2): 251–69.
- Singh, S. (2002). Contracting Out Solutions: Political Economy of Contract Farming in the Indian Punjab. *World Development*, 30(9), 1621-1638.
- Singh, S. (2001). Multi-National Corporations and Agricultural Technology Transfer: A Case Study of Contract Farming in the Indian Punjab. In Chandra Shekara, (Ed.), 2001, *Private Extension: Indian Experiences, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)*, Hyderabad, India.
- Singh, G. and Asokan, S. (2005). *Contract Farming in India: Text and Cases*. Oxford & IBH Publishing, New Delhi
- Spear, R. (2006). Social Entrepreneurship: A Different Model? *International Journal of Social Economics*, 33(5/6), 399-410.
- Spice (2003). Contract Farming Ventures in India: A Few Successful Cases. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), 1(4).
- Spielman, D.J. Hartwich, F., and von Grebmer, K. (2009). Public-private partnerships and developing country agriculture. In *Farmer First Revisited: Innovation for agricultural research and development*, ed. Ian Scoones, and John Thompson. Pp. 116-124. Warwickshire, UK: Practical Action Publishing.
- Spielman, D.J. (2005). Innovation Systems Perspectives on Developing-Country Agriculture: A Critical Review. ISNAR Discussion Paper 1: 10-40.



- Sprague, C. (2008). Alternative approaches to reaching the bottom of the pyramid. In: Hamann, R. et al., (eds) *The Business of Sustainable Development in Africa*. Pretoria: Unisa Press, pp. 83-96.
- Startup Story (2009). eFarm.in: Innovating the Indian Agri Supply Chain. Source: <http://startupstory.in/2009/10/12/efarmin-innovating-the-indian-agri-supply-chain/>. Accessed on October, 2010.
- Sulaiman, R., Kalaivani, N.J. and Handoo, Jitendar (2010). Organized Retailing of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Is it really helping producers. CRISP Working Paper 2010-001. Centre for Research on Innovation and Science Policy, Hyderabad. India Source: <http://www.crispindia.org/docs/CRISP%20Working%20Paper-Organised%20retailing%20in%20fruits%20and%20vegetables.pdf>. Accessed in October, 2010
- Sulaiman, R. and V.V. Sadamate, (2000). Privatising agricultural extension in India. Policy Paper No. 10, New Delhi: National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP).
- Swain, Braja Bandhu (2008). The role of Contract Farming in Agricultural Development in Globalise World: an Institutional Economics Analysis. Working Paper No. 18683, MPRA.
- Thomson S.J. and T. J. Cowan. (2000). Globalizing Agro-Food systems in Asia: Introduction. *World Development*. Vol. 28, No. 3: 401-7.
- Times of India (2010). Social biz is the new fashion buzz. Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/Social-biz-is-the-new-fusion-buzz/articleshow/5761171.cms>. Accessed in October, 2010.
- Times of India (2009). IIM A Grad Launches Sabzi Mandi on Laptop. Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/surat/IIM-A-grad-launches-subzi-mandi-on-laptop/articleshow/5178351.cms>. Accessed in October 2010.
- Tripathi, R.S., R. Singh and S. Singh (2005). Contract Farming in Potato Production: An Alternative for Managing Risk and Uncertainty. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 18, 47-60.
- UN Commission on the Private Sector and Development. (2004). Unleashing Entrepreneurship, Making Business Work for the Poor. New York: United Nations.
- UNDP (2008). Creating Value for All: Strategies for Doing Business With the Poor. New York.
- UNDP (2004). Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor. New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- Walsh, J.P., J.C. Kress, and K.W. Beyerchen (2005). Book review essay: Promises and perils at the bottom of the pyramid. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, September: 473-482.

- Wamae (2010). Below The Radar: What Does Innovation in Emerging Economies Have To Offer Other Low Income Economies?. *International Journal of Technology Management and Sustainable Development*. Vol. 8(3).
- World Bank (2006). Enhancing Agricultural Innovation: How to go beyond the Strengthening of Research Systems. Economic Sector Work report. The World Bank: Washington DC pp. 149.
- Yunus, M. (2007). Creating a World Without Poverty: Social Business and the Future of Capitalism. Public Affairs.



## The UNU-MERIT WORKING Paper Series

- 2010-01 *Endogenous Economic Growth through Connectivity* by Adriaan van Zon and Evans Mupela
- 2010-02 *Human resource management and learning for innovation: pharmaceuticals in Mexico* by Fernando Santiago
- 2010-03 *Understanding multilevel interactions in economic development* by Micheline Goedhuys and Martin Srholec
- 2010-04 *The Impact of the Credit Crisis on Poor Developing Countries and the Role of China in Pulling and Crowding Us Out* by Thomas H.W. Ziesemer
- 2010-05 *Is there complementarity or substitutability between internal and external R&D strategies?* by John Hagedoorn and Ning Wang
- 2010-06 *Measuring the Returns to R&D* by Bronwyn H. Hall, Jacques Mairesse and Pierre Mohnen
- 2010-07 *Importance of Technological Innovation for SME Growth: Evidence from India* by M. H. Bala Subrahmanya, M. Mathirajan and K. N. Krishnaswamy
- 2010-08 *Economic Adversity and Entrepreneurship-led Growth: Lessons from the Indian Software Sector* by Suma Athreya
- 2010-09 *Net-immigration of developing countries: The role of economic determinants, disasters, conflicts, and political instability* by Thomas H.W. Ziesemer
- 2010-10 *Business and financial method patents, innovation, and policy* by Bronwyn H. Hall
- 2010-11 *Financial patenting in Europe* by Bronwyn H. Hall, Grid Thoma and Salvatore Torrisi
- 2010-12 *The financing of R&D and innovation* by Bronwyn H. Hall and Josh Lerner
- 2010-13 *Occupation choice: Family, Social and Market influences* by Ezequiel Tacsir
- 2010-14 *Choosing a career in Science and Technology* by Ezequiel Tacsir
- 2010-15 *How novel is social capital: Three cases from the British history that reflect social capital* by Semih Akcomak and Paul Stoneman
- 2010-16 *Global Players from Brazil: drivers and challenges in the internationalization process of Brazilian firms* by Flavia Carvalho, Ionara Costa and Geert Duysters
- 2010-17 *Drivers of Brazilian foreign investments – technology seeking and technology exploiting as determinants of emerging FDI* by Flavia Carvalho, Geert Duysters and Ionara Costa
- 2010-18 *On the Delivery of Pro-Poor Innovations: Managerial Lessons from Sanitation Activists in India* by Shyama V. Ramani, Shuan SadreGhazi and Geert Duysters
- 2010-19 *Catching up in pharmaceuticals: a comparative study of India and Brazil* by Samira Guennif and Shyama V. Ramani
- 2010-20 *Below the Radar: What does Innovation in Emerging Economies have to offer other Low Income Economies?* by Raphael Kaplinsky, Joanna Chataway, Norman Clark, Rebecca Hanlin, Dinar Kale, Lois Muraguri, Theo Papaioannou, Peter Robbins and Watu Wamae
- 2010-21 *Much ado about nothing, or sirens of a brave new world? MNE activity from developing countries and its significance for development* by Rajneesh Narula
- 2010-22 *From trends in commodities and manufactures to country terms of trade* by Thomas H.W. Ziesemer
- 2010-23 *Using innovation surveys for econometric analysis* by Jacques Mairesse and Pierre Mohnen

- 2010-24 *Towards a New Measurement of Energy Poverty: A Cross-Community Analysis of Rural Pakistan* by Bilal Mirza and Adam Szirmai
- 2010-25 *Discovery of the flower industry in Ethiopia: experimentation and coordination* by Mulu Gebreeyesus and Michiko Iizuka
- 2010-26 *CSR and market changing product innovations: Indian case studies* by Shyama V. Ramani and Vivekananda Mukherjee
- 2010-27 *How firms innovate: R&D, non-R&D, and technology adoption* by Can Huang, Anthony Arundel and Hugo Hollanders
- 2010-28 *Sure Bet or Scientometric Mirage? An Assessment of Chinese Progress in Nanotechnology* by Can Huang and Yilin Wu
- 2010-29 *Convergence of European regions: a reappraisal* by Théophile T. Azomahou, Jalal El ouardighi, Phu Nguyen-Van and Thi Kim Cuong Pham
- 2010-30 *Entrepreneurship and the National System of Innovation: What is Missing in Turkey?* by Elif Bascavusoglu-Moreau
- 2010-31 *Keeping the eclectic paradigm simple: a brief commentary and implications for ownership advantages* by Rajneesh Narula
- 2010-32 *Brazilian Aerospace Manufacturing in Comparative Perspective: A Brazil/USA Comparison of Output and Productivity* by Daniel Vertesy and Adam Szirmai
- 2010-33 *Economic restructuring and total factor productivity growth: Tunisia over the period 1983-2001* by Sofiane Ghali and Pierre Mohnen
- 2010-34 *Impact of government support on R&D and innovation* by Abraham Garcia and Pierre Mohnen
- 2010-35 *Product, process and organizational innovation: drivers, complementarity and productivity effects* by Michael Polder, George van Leeuwen, Pierre Mohnen and Wladimir Raymond
- 2010-36 *Entrepreneurship Development and the Role of Economic Transition in Entrepreneurial Activities in China* by Ying Zhang and Geert Duysters
- 2010-37 *Pro-Poor, Entrepreneur-Based Innovation and its Role in Rural Development* by Lina Sonne
- 2010-38 *Financing pro-poor entrepreneur-based innovation: A review of existing literature* by Lina Sonne
- 2010-39 *India's Rural Financial System: Does it Support Pro-Poor Innovation?* by Lina Sonne
- 2010-40 *How effective are level-based R&D tax credits? Evidence from the Netherlands* by Boris Lokshin and Pierre Mohnen
- 2010-41 *Analysing Multidimensional Poverty in Guinea: A Fuzzy Set Approach* by Fatoumata Lamarana Diallo
- 2010-42 *Bottom-up, Bottom-line: Development-Relevant Enterprises in East Africa and their Significance for Agricultural Innovation* by Andy Hall, Norman Clark and Andy Frost
- 2010-43 *Assessing Innovations in International Research and Development Practice* by Laxmi Prasad Pant
- 2010-44 *Research Into Use: Investigating the Relationship between Agricultural Research and Innovation* by Andy Hall, Jeroen Dijkman and Rasheed Sulaiman V.
- 2010-45 *The global institutional frameworks and the diffusion of renewable energy technologies in the BRICS countries* by Isabel Maria Freitas, Eva Dantas & Michiko Iizuka
- 2010-46 *The role of patent protection in (clean/green) technology transfer* by Bronwyn H. Hall and Christian Helmers

- 2010-47 *Localisation Strategies of Firms in Wind Energy Technology Development* by Radhika Perrot and Sergey Filippov
- 2010-48 *The R&D activity of multinational enterprises in peripheral economies: evidence from the EU new member states* by Rajneesh Narula and José Guimón
- 2010-49 *Bridging the Financing Gap for Pro-Poor Innovation: Towards a Framework* by Lina Sonne
- 2010-50 *Efficient Development Portfolio Design for Sub Saharan Africa* by Adriaan van Zon and Kirsten Wiebe
- 2010-51 *Global excellence at the expense of local relevance, or a bridge between two worlds? Research in science and technology in the developing world* by Helena Barnard, Robin Cowan, Moritz Müller
- 2010-52 *Innovation strategy, firm survival and relocation: The case of Hong Kong-owned manufacturing in Guangdong province, China* by Naubahar Sharif and Can Huang
- 2010-53 *Determinants of PRO-industry interactions in pharmaceutical R&D: the case of Mexico* by Fernando Santiago Rodriguez and Gabriela Dutrenit
- 2010-54 *New Organisational and institutional vehicles for managing innovation in South Asia: Opportunities for using research for technical change and social gain* by Vamsidhar Reddy, T.S., Andy Hall and Rasheed Sulaiman V.